

THE SENTINEL.

W. W. PHELPS, Editor.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY
MARTIN MAGINNIS.
AT
RED WING, MINNESOTA.
An Independent Democratic Journal.

DEVOTED
TO THE INTERESTS AND RIGHTS OF
THE MASSES.

A Political Journal it will try all means
to add men by the standard of Democratic
principles, and will submit to no test but
that of Democratic truth.

CONTENTS:
The Sentinel will contain Congressional and
Legislative—Foreign and Domestic—River
and Commercial News—Literary Mat-
ter—Sketches, &c., &c., &c.

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Six Copies, 1 Year.....10 00
Ten.....15 00
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Red Wing, Jan. 1899.

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DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE.

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

Will attend to locating Land Warrants, pay-
ment of taxes, collection of notes, and the pur-
chase and sale of Real Estate throughout the
State. Surveying, Mapping, and Platting
of every kind done to order by a practical sur-
veyor. Copies of township maps furnished.
Deeds drawn and acknowledged taken.
All business entrusted to them, will
receive prompt attention.

MEDICAL.

CHAS. H. CONNELLY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
RED WING, MINNESOTA.

Office in Phelps brick block over Post store
entrance on Bush street. 2051f

ALLEN SWAIN,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.

Rooms at Rich's Picture gallery,
Red Wing.

TO RENT, ON GOOD TERMS,
The Europe Hotel, on Main street, as
good a stand as the town affords. For particu-
lars apply to
Red Wing, March 20, 1899.

Information in regard to the above pre-
tensions can be obtained at this office.

THE RED WING SENTINEL.

Minnesota Forever.

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 38.

RED WING, GOODHUE COUNTY, MINN., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1891.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Leveestreet, immediately opposite the Steam
boat Landing, Red Wing, Minnesota.
A. A. & E. L. TEELE, PROPRIETORS.
THIS new, spacious and commodious house
is now open for the reception of guests.
It has been constructed under the immediate
supervision of the proprietors, and nothing has
been omitted to insure the comfort and conven-
ience of those who may favor them with their
patronage. The numerous rooms are all well
lighted, ventilated and furnished in a superior
manner. In connection with the house is a
good and commodious stable.
Red Wing, March 1, 1891. 591f

KELLY HOUSE.

DAVID KELLY, Proprietor.
Near the corner of Main and Plum street.
The proprietor, who has just taken possession
of the house has furnished it in the most el-
egant and comfortable manner.
The Table is set with every necessary and
luxury the market affords.
All the appointments are excellent, and the
position of the house, both as regards the
Levee and the business part of town is
better than that of any other hotel.
A good stable, offering every convenience to
the teams of farmers and travelers is con-
nected with the house.
Red Wing, March 1st, 1891. 239

RED WING HOUSE.

JACOB BENNETT, Proprietor.
RED WING, MINNESOTA.
Connected with the house is large and
convenient stable. Stages leave daily for the
interior. Teams and Carriages on hand to
convey Passengers to any part of the country.
April 24, 1891. 90-1f

CHILLSON HOUSE.

A. B. MILLER, Proprietor.
THIS new Hotel, now open for the reception
of the traveling public, where they will
find the best of accommodations. There is a
good stable attached. Passengers and Bag-
gage conveyed to and from the boats free of
charge. 171-1y

GOODHUE HOUSE.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Proprietor.
This new and commodious House is situated
on Plum street, Red Wing. It has been built
and furnished under the special supervision of
the proprietor, all the rooms are well lighted
and ventilated and furnished, and all persons wish-
ing to get the worth of their money are re-
spectfully invited to give him a call, and no
pains will be spared to make comfortable all
those who may favor him with their patronage.
In connection with the house is a good stable,
and well of water. Orders always in attendance.
January 2nd, 1891. 170f.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS J. SMITH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR!
Next door to Smith, Meigs & Co's Bank.

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

BOND & ESPIN

WATCH MAKERS

AND

DEALERS IN

AND

REPAIRERS

OF

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

Red Wing, Minnesota.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Aug. 10, 1899. 198-1f

FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,

33 Lake street, Chicago.

THE SIGN OF THE SADDLE

J. H. BRAND.

Saddle and Harness Maker.

(Next door to the Red Wing House.)

Main Street, Red Wing.

Will keep constantly on hand the very best

Harpes, Saddles, Brilles, Martingales, Fly-

Nets, Whips, Cords, Combs and Brushes, and

everything in the Harness line necessary to rig

out a Horse or Team. All kind of work made to

order, and

REPAIRING

of all kinds done in a most superior manner

and at the shortest notice.

T. L. ADAMS, Foreman.

1899. RED WING 1899.

STEAM PLANING MILL.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY

(One block above Freeborn's Saw Mill.)

WE SHALL BE PREPARED TO FUR-

nish at all times, anything in the above

line of business, and shall keep on hand all

kinds of plans and matched Lumber, Mould-

ings, etc.

Orders promptly attended to, which may al-

so be left with Brown & Betcher.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for

work. COGEL & BETCHER.

Red Wing, April 19, 1899. 142-1y

HAWKINS & CO.

Painters, Glaziers

AND

PAPER HANGERS.

All orders promptly attended to and faith-

fully executed.

Red Wing June 1890.

BLACKSMITHING

BY

GEORGE W. PARKER.

At the new Shop on Main street, with in

10 rods of the cross in of Jordan.

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

MINOT'S LEDGE.

BY FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.

Like spectral hounds across the sky,
The white clouds scud before the storm,
And naked in the howling night
The red-eyed light house lifts its form.
The waves with slippery fingers clutch
The massive tower, and climb and fall,
And, muttering, growl with baffled rage
Their curses on another world.

Up in the lonely tower he sits,
The keeper of the crimson light—
Silent and awe struck does he hear
The imprecation of the night.
The white spray beats against the pines
Like some wet ghost that down the air
Is hunted by a troop of fiends,
And seeks a shelter anywhere.

THE BATTLE OF CHERUBUSCO.

From Claiborne's life of John A.
Quitman, we extract the following re-
garding the battle of South Caroli-
nians at the battle of Cherubusco. It
is well worth reading:

Col. Butler, of the South Carolin-
ian, had left his sick bed against the
remonstrances of his friends, to lead
the Palmettoes to the combat. Early
in the engagement this horse was shot
under him. Soon after he received a
painful wound in the knee, and yield-
ed the command to Lieut. Col. Dick-
inson. Taking the Palmetto flag from
the hands of Sergeant Bagges, Dickin-
son placed himself in front, and Bagges
was immediately shot down. Col.
Butler now came up to resume the
command, and was killed by the side
of Dickinson while standing under the
flag. Dickinson himself soon fell mor-
tally wounded, (he died some weeks
afterwards), and Major Gladden re-
ceived it from his hands and committed
it to Lieut. Baker, who, being unable
from debility and exhaustion to carry
it, Major Gladden placed it in the
hands of Patrick Leonard, and led his
regiment to the charge. His men fell
rapidly, but not one wavered from
first to last, under the concentrated
fire of the enemy. In the whole
history of the war there has never
been a more striking example of in-
difference to death, the result of stern
resolve. Each man fought for the
honor of Carolina! Several compa-
nies were almost annihilated. Some
had not men enough to bury their
dead or bear their wounded to the
ambulances. The uniforms of some of
the officers were literally torn from
their persons; the color bearers were
shot down, but the flag, bathed in
their blood, was always seized as they
fell, and were borne to the front.—
Proudly it floated through the tempest
of death until the victory had been
won, and then, all torn and blood
stained, it drooped over its own glo-
rious dead."

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan's style of living, since
his return home, is as it has always
been when here, plain and unostenta-
tious. Occasionally he is visited by
some of his personal friends, who are
treated with the hospitality which we
might expect to receive from a polite,
well-informed country gentleman.—
"One of the old time." His four
years association among the refined
and brilliant circles of Washington,
has not in the slightest degree, dis-
posed him in his retirement to imitate
the flash and fashion which blazed
around him there. Everything is
quiet and unobtrusive, strictly in ac-
cordance with the Democracy of the
old school, and entirely stripped of its
court tinsel or its mimicry. Al-
though the owner of as fine a span of
horses as I have ever seen, and a su-
perb carriage, he prefers walking into
the city to church on Sabbath morn-
ing, and during the week to the post
office, where he can usually be found.
This will not be the case, however,
after the Republican, Mr. Cochran and
his assistants, have taken possession.
But no doubt his quarters there will be
equally agreeable. He discusses little
now about Government affairs, his
appetite in relation to them, no doubt,
having long since been fully satisfied,
and quite as little of prominent and
distinguished men, his experience, like
that of many others, being that they
are not always the safest counselors
or those in whom the largest amount
of confidence can be reposed. He is
evidently preparing his mind and dis-
position for engagement in those liter-
ary pursuits with which he designs to
close up his labors of a life time.—
Washington [Sunday] Chronicle.

The Bishop of London, who has
evinced great readiness to preach to
the poor and neglected classes, during
a recent visit to Derby was invited by
the employees of a railway turning
shop to address them. He did so
and a congregation of more than a
thousand clerks, engineers, boiler
makers, drivers and porters, and the
wives of many, were present, to whom
he preached, a temporary desk being
formed upon the brass rail around a
locomotive.

MISTAKE OF REFORMERS.

"He who labors for mankind, without a
care for himself, has already begun his im-
mortality."

We clip the above from the "Wi-
sdom" column of leading pa-
per. Doubtless it was thought to be
long to the wisdom persuasion; it co'd
hardly be taken for wit. If there is wis-
dom in it, it is not very obvious to us,
and we think it is greatly liable to be
abused in application. This is an age
of reforms, and almost every one
thinks he has a mission as a reformer—
always of others. Now it is well
enough for ever one to be a reformer;
the mistake is in going away from
home to find a subject for reformation,
oneself is the right subject and the
most effective way to work for the
good of mankind is to make the most
spiritually and materially of ones self.
Of all the pitiful objects one meets, the
most are those deluded beings who
imagine they are doing God and
Humanity service by spending all
their time and energies on reforming
others, neglecting themselves, until by
and bye others have to provide for
and take care of them. It is an utter
and diabolical perversion of the true
order.

WAR AND ART.

In his second lecture on the
"Political Economy of Art," Mr.
Ruskin speaks of the baleful influence
which war exerts on art:

"Fancy what we should have
around us now, if instead of quell-
ing and fighting over their work, of if,
even in their conquests, instead of ef-
facing the memorials of those who
succeeded and subdued, they had guard-
ed the spoils of their victories. Fancy
what Europe would be now, if the
delicate statues and temples of the
Greeks—if the broad roads and mas-
sive walls of the Romans—if the noble
and pathetic architecture of the mid-
dle ages, had been ground to dust by
mere human rage. You talk of the
myths of Time, and the tooth of Time.
It tells you, Time is toothless and
dead; and yet it is we who gnaw like
the worm—we who smite like the
scythe. It is who abolish ourselves—
ourselves who consume."

We are the mildew, and the flame,
and the soul of man is to its own
work as the moth, that frets when it
cannot fly, and as the hidden flame
that blasts where it cannot illumine.—
All the lost treasures of human intel-
lect have been wholly destroyed by
human industry of destruction; the
marble would have stood its two
thousand years in the polished statue
as in the Parian cliff; but we men
have ground it to powder, and mixed
it with our own ashes. The walls and
the ways would have stood—it is we
who have dashed down the carved
work with axes and hammers, and
bid the mountain grass bloom upon
the pavement, and the sea winds
chant in the galleries.

A GOOD CROW STORY.

The ornithological reporter of the
Bunker Hill Aurora is responsible for
the following:

A few days ago a very large flock
of crows visited Chelsea beach, to
obtain food, it being difficult for them
to get enough elsewhere—the ground
being covered with snow, and the
brooks and ponds sealed up with ice.
They numbered by estimation a thou-
sand, or more, and were probably from
the South journeying northward. They
were very hungry and would eat
rockweed, seaweed, mussels, clams, or
any animal matter which they could
find. A couple of gunners on the
beach from Malden, who informed us
of these facts, state that they shot
fifteen wild ducks that day and evening,
some of which they did not find until
next morning; and in the meantime
the crows had picked their feathers
off, and eaten their bodies, all except
the skeletons, which were picked
clean. One duck had dived under the
ice in a creek, and died there, and the
crows picked down through the ice
and eat the flesh all off his breast.

There are now and then some spicy
debates in the French Senate. M. De
Rochejaquelein charged the Prince
Napoleon with having accused him of
lying. The Prince said he had not
done so. His opponent quoted the
printed report of the debate, and the
Prince denied its accuracy. Allusions
were made to a demand for satisfaction
but finally the Prince's explanation
was received.

There is a Meteorological Depart-
ment in the British Board of Trade,
which is now under the superintend-
ence of Admiral Fitzroy. A map of
the world is divided into squares, and
numbered; and books are issued to
sea captains to be filled up with their
observations during their voyage. The
entries to be made are under the
barometer, thermometer, hydrometer,
winds, weather, currents, variation,
soundings, crossings, passages, storms,
ice, shooting stars, meteors, aurora, and
electricity.

FORT TAYLOR AND KEY WEST.

The Newport Mercury publishes a
long, interesting communication from
Key West, dated March 10th. We
make the following extract:

Fort Taylor is rectangular in shape,
that is, it has three regular fronts and
one irregular or gorge front. It rests
on an artificial island, the base sixteen
feet high and eight feet thick, is of
northern granite bedded in the coral.
The fort is constructed of Pensaco-
la brick being eight feet thick. It has
four bastions which rake the front with
twenty four pound howitzers. It has
two tiers of casemates armed with eight
inch columbiads. The tier plane or
upper tier, has forty four ten inch
swivel guns, and twelve ten inch trav-
elers guns.

The fort has but one entrance or
postern which is nine feet wide. The
gorge front is 600 feet in length, and
the three fronts are 320 feet.

The fort is about twelve hundred feet
from the shore, and is connected by a
temporary bridge, but when completed
this space will be finished for
officers' quarters, as a dyke sixty feet
wide will be built and covered.

The short line will have a breast
high wall, defended by six twelve inch
columbiads. With the completion of
this covered way the fort will be com-
pleted, and will be one of the strongest
fortifications in the world.

Owing to the disturbed state of the
country, Captain Hunt on his arrival
last fall, immediately commenced to
put the fort in a proper state of defence.
This was done by removing the wharf
at the west front, constructing a draw-
bridge and closing the lower parts
except those occupied by guns. He
has continued through the winter to
strengthen the fort in every possible
manner, and after making it impregna-
ble, he gave the military department
to Captain Brennan, First Artillery,
United States Army.

The force to be stationed at the
fort will consist of three companies of
artillery under Maj. French, who is on
his way from Texas.
Beside the work done to put the
fort upon a war footing, a very great
amount of work has been done toward
completing it, the number of men
employed being about one hundred,
forty of which are slaves. The men
very orderly and free from dissipation,
and not only willing to work for an
honest living, but, if need be, fight for
the Union. The health of the men has
been unusually good so far, and they
expect to close their work about the
middle of April.

Had not Captain Hunt placed the
fort in a state of defence as soon as he
arrived here, it would have been in the
hands of the secessionists, but by his
forethought the fort is preserved to the
Government, who can hold it as long
as they desire.

The town of Key West is situated
on an island six miles long and two
wide, the highest elevation of which is
about twelve feet above the level of
the sea. 3,800, 500 of which are ne-
groes, the rest are a heterogeneous set
from all quarters—but the larger part
are known as Conks, from the Bahama
Islands. Their occupation is gathering
sponge, of which they sell about
\$100,000 worth per year; many of the
inhabitants are wreckers, and the rest
get a living by their wits. There are
but few very old Southern families
here. On the island are four church-
es, a court house, jail and four whipping
posts. Drunkenness abounds. Li-
cense for selling liquor \$50 per annum.
For drinking, it is either four hours
in the sweat box, \$20 fine or 30 lashes.

RECEPTION OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTER.

Chevalier Bertinatti, who is contin-
ued in office with the title of Minister
Resident, was presented to President
Lincoln last week, and expressed
the congratulations of the King of
Italy. The President replied as fol-
lows:

CHEVALIER BERTINATTI.—With a
degree of pleasure no less than that
which you express in presenting it, I
receive and accept the letter of his
Majesty, your august Sovereign, which
accredits you as his minister resident
near this government.

While I hold it to be the duty of
the United States not to interfere
with the differences of foreign govern-
ments and countries, I trust I may,
without offence to you, congratulate
your Sovereign and yourself upon the
high position which Sardinia holds in
the scale of nations. I hope, too, that
whatever has been or shall be done,
may result in the augmented prosper-
ity and happiness of the people con-
cerned.

Please assure your august sovereign
that his good wishes for our country
are reciprocated by us for him, and
that it shall be our constant care to
maintain the friendly relations now
happily existing between the two.
Chevalier Bertinatti, your personal
promotion is a subject of satisfaction
to the government of the United
States.

LIBERTY IN BRITAIN.

Real liberty is a plant of very slow
growth. They have been cultivating
for centuries, in Great Britain, the
rude original, until it begins [thanks to
the improvement to which it has been
subjected] to look very much like the
genuine thing. When England, a
short time ago, got up her penny
journals, we did think she was in a
fair way to become (except in name)
a truly republican. We thought that
the spirit of democracy had waved its
pinions to some purpose over that
country—for we look on the dissemina-
tion of universal intelligence as the
first element in the composition of
liberty. Who would have believed,
before that, in such an innovation
upon aristocratic principles, even in a
kingdom so liberal in its interpretation
of human rights? We considered the
reign of bigotry and intolerance over.
We fancied that church supremacy
and exclusive privileges were all ap-
proaching their end, and we rejoiced
at the coming millennium.

We were mistaken, however. Lib-
erty is easily enough planted; but does
not flourish in all its vigor and health-
fulness, without assiduous care and
patient painstaking. The penny
journal system, as a system has failed
in England. The people were not
prepared for it. The masses were not
sufficiently educated, in advance, to
enable them to appreciate a newspaper
at its real worth; nor were they favor-
ed with sufficient political influence to
make a newspaper deeply interesting
to them as an exponent of the popular
opinion. The penny journal system
was ahead of the age in that country.
It must bide its time. It will succeed
by and by, when the public mind has
been ripened for its use. Now it is a
superfluity. But the time is coming
when universal suffrage and universal
education will do their work. They
will pave the way for the penny press.
They will make it a necessity. And
then, with a general knowledge of
human rights, will come a generous
expansion of political sympathies.—
Thus will liberty "beautiful on the
hill tops," become just as beautiful in
the plains and valleys of Great Britain.
—New York Mercury.

SPANISH INTRIGUES AT ST. DO- MINGO.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Senor Alvarez arrived here this
morning, direct from St. Domingo,
with dispatches for the Spanish Min-
ister. He left this afternoon for New
York, and will return at once to St.
Domingo, carrying with him dispatch-
es from the Spanish Minister here.

The high handed and outrageous
conduct of Spain, in seizing that
island, may lead to serious complica-
tions between our government and
that of Spain. The administration
are in full possession of all particu-
lars of the recent action of Spain, and
it is very evident that the new Sec-
retary of State intends to take the
necessary steps in this matter, and
will immediately call the attention of
the Spanish government to it. Here
is another embarrassing difficulty which
must be met and disposed of.

The proceedings under the auspices
of the Spanish government upon the
Island of St. Domingo have produced
a deep sensation in administrative
circles. Mr. Patterson, bearer of dis-
patches from the United States Coun-
sul at Havana, in reference to the
expedition of a Spanish army of occu-
pation, arrived here yesterday, and
had two protracted interviews with
Mr. Seward. It is known that the
information brought by him has been
the subject of consultation between